



Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Sumy State University
Academic and Research Institute of Law

5562 Methodical instructions
for conducting practical (seminar),
individual classes and independent work
on the discipline «**Contemporary problems
of international criminal law**»
for students of the specialty 081 «Law»
of the educational degree «master»
all forms of education

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Department of Criminal Law Disciplines and Judiciary
of the National Institute of Law

Content

P.

Introduction.....	4
Topic 1. Concept and general characteristics of international criminal law.....	5
Topic 2. Peculiarities of the main criminal law institutions in international criminal law.....	6
Topic 3. Principles of international criminal law.....	7
Topic 4. National criminal jurisdiction: concepts, principles.....	10
Topic 5. Universal and regional mechanisms for combating crime.....	12
Topic 6. International Criminal Courts: status and jurisdiction.....	15
Topic 7. International Criminal Court: status and jurisdiction.....	17
Topic 8. Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court regarding the situation in Ukraine.....	19
Topic 9. The crime of aggression and war crimes: signs, contextual elements.....	21
Topic 10. The crime of genocide and crimes against humanity: signs, contextual element.....	24
Topic 11. Cooperation of states in fighting crime.....	26
Topic 12. Transnational criminal law.....	27
List of recommended literature.....	29

Introduction

Contemporary problems international criminal law is one of the key normative academic disciplines studied at the Law School of Sumy State University. Thorough knowledge of international criminal law is an important requirement for a qualified legal graduate, and therefore a necessary prerequisite for his successful practical work.

The goal of the discipline is the formation of students of modern constructive, fundamental thinking and a system of special knowledge in the field of international criminal law, decision-making, theories, risks and the ability to use them within the framework of international criminal law.

As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student should:

Know the concept of a criminal offense, its types and elements of the composition of a criminal offence.

Interpret the content of legal norms of national law on the qualification of criminal offenses taking into account international standards.

Analyze the trends of legal practice and evaluate them from the point of view of compliance with the laws of Ukraine and the international obligations of the state of Ukraine.

To determine the nature and justice of the punishment chosen for a specific case.

It is well argued to present one's position on legal issues, to participate in legal discussions with the problem of national and international law enforcement.

Topic 1. Concept and general characteristics of international criminal law

Plan

1. History of formation and development of international criminal law.
2. The concept of international criminal law, its subject and method.
3. System of international criminal law.
4. Sources of international criminal law.
5. Validity of norms of international criminal law in time, space and among persons.

Exercise 1

Name the objective and subjective features of the crime of genocide.

Exercise 2

State the validity of the norms of international criminal law in the time and space of the following international tribunals:

- a) The Nuremberg military tribunal
- b) The Tokyo military tribunal
- c) International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia
- d) International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda
- e) International Criminal Court

Exercise 3

Give examples of the most prompt and longest (from the moment of commission of an international criminal offense) prosecution of international criminals.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Evolution and stages of formation of legal norms of international criminal law.
2. Key differences between national criminal law and international criminal law.
3. Classification of subjects of international criminal law.
4. Immunity in international criminal law.

Topic 2. Peculiarities of the main criminal law institutions in international criminal law.

Plan

1. Concept of crime in international criminal law and its features.
2. Classification of crimes in international criminal law.
3. Concepts, elements, and signs of the composition of the crime in international criminal law.
4. Objective and subjective features of international crime.
5. Participation in international criminal law.
6. Peculiarities of liability for crimes of an international nature.

Exercise 1

Name the objective signs that must be present in order to recognize rape and sexual slavery as crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Exercise 2

Define the physical, mental and contextual elements, of Crimes Against Humanity.

Exercise 3

Define the subject of international crimes of aggression.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The Non-government organizations (NGOs) as subjects of the international criminal law and international crime.
2. Name the features of the objects of international criminal law.
3. What are the difficulties and peculiarities in gathering evidence and forming an indictment on international crimes?
4. What is the influence of the subjective side of international crimes on court verdicts?

Topic 3. Principles of international criminal law

Plan

1. General characteristics of principles in international criminal law

2. The principle of legality is a general characteristic
3. The principle of justice is a general characteristic

Exercise 1

Quote the decisions of the international criminal court in which it directly refers to the principles of international criminal law.

Exercise 2

Reveal the essence of the "principle of complementarity" in the aspect of the activity of the International Criminal Court.

Exercise 3

On 7 March 2014, Germain Katanga was convicted of one crime against humanity, namely murder, and four war crimes: murder, attack on civilians, destruction of property and looting, committed during the attack on the village of Bogoro. However, the Court found that Katanga, while providing logistical support to the combatants, did not have full authority over all the fighting forces. He was therefore acquitted of rape and sexual slavery, as well as exploitation children under the age of 15 for active participation in hostilities due to insufficient evidence. The judges awarded the 297 victims symbolic compensation of \$250 per victim, as well as collective reparations in the form of housing support, income support, educational assistance and psychological support. The court estimated the extent of physical, material and psychological damage caused to the victims in the total amount of approximately 3,752,620 US

dollars. Following which principle, the ICC set the amount of liability of Germain Katanga at 1,000,000 US dollars?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Describe as a principle «*nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege*» affects international criminal law.
2. Describe as a principle «*Ne bis in idem*» affects international criminal law.
3. Name and classify the principles of international criminal law.

Topic of discussion: principles of international criminal law

International criminal law is a complex field, therefore, in addition to the general principles characteristic of domestic criminal, criminal procedural and criminal executive law, it covers the principles of international criminal process and execution of criminal punishments. This is explained by the general focus of international criminal law and domestic law on the protection of law and order, the cooperation of states in the field of fighting crime is part of their joint work to solve social problems, therefore, the main principles of general international law also apply in international criminal law. Such principles of international law, which have criminal law significance, include: the principle of general respect for human rights and freedoms; principle of equality; the principles of peaceful coexistence and sovereign equality of states and

the related principle of non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; the principle of inviolability of state borders and territorial integrity of states; the principle of cooperation of states, etc. These principles are applied, in particular, in the sphere of cooperation between states in the fight against crime. Some of them operate in exactly the same way as in other areas of general international law, while others have a broader and more specific application. At the same time, there is a whole set of special principles that are unique only to international criminal law.

What do you think, with all the chaos that is inherent in the system of international criminal law, according to what signs it is possible to classify these principles? What is the principle of international criminal law based on and what role does it play in it?

Topic 4. National criminal jurisdiction: concepts, principles.

Plan

1. The concept of jurisdiction in the doctrine and international normative acts.
2. Obligations and gaps at international law regarding international crimes

Exercise 1

Analyze the case of Augusto Pinochet. In particular, the moment when British courts, using both national and international law, established that the Chilean dictator Pinochet violated human rights, in particular through torture. What jurisdiction was applied that made it possible to issue an arrest warrant in a Spanish court and detain him in the UK?

Exercise 2

How is universal jurisdiction over international crimes spelled out in German national law? Thanks to this, can Germany start an investigation into the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity by the Russian Federation against Ukraine?

Exercise 3

Based on the concept of universal jurisdiction, can Sweden work with victims and witnesses of war crimes to gather evidence and provide it to 1) the International Criminal Court, 2) other countries using universal jurisdiction?

Exercise 4

Fox News cameraman of French-Irish origin Pierre Zakrevski was a combat photographer, covering all international stories for his publication from Iraq to Afghanistan and Syria. He is called a talented photographer. Unfortunately, during the coverage of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, Mr. Zakrevski became its victim. He was

killed by Russian soldiers in Gorenka near Kyiv. Under French law, would it have jurisdiction over this international criminal offense if Pierre Zakrewski was an Irish citizen?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Provide a definition of the concept of jurisdiction in the doctrine and international normative acts.
2. Features jurisdiction in doctrine and international regulations.
3. The obligations in international law regarding international crimes
4. The main gaps in international law regarding international crimes.

Topic 5. Universal and regional mechanisms for combating crime

Plan

1. Fighting crime within the framework of the UN: bodies and specialized institutions.
2. Cooperation of states in the fight against crime within the framework of the Council of Europe.
3. Interpol: history of formation, structure, functions.
4. National central offices of Interpol: status, purpose.

Exercise 1

Which domestic body has the authority to address requests from courts for international legal assistance in

criminal proceedings during court proceedings and consider relevant requests from courts of foreign countries? Which article of the law regulates this?

Exercise 2

During their stay in Ukraine, three journalists from Denmark, who were on vacation, accidentally witnessed the international criminal war crimes committed by the Russian Federation. They told about this only when they were safe at home. How to organize their questioning at the stage of pre-trial investigation and formation of the evidence base?

Exercise 3

Which of Interpol's six color messages (blue, black, green, orange, red, and yellow) alert the police to fugitives, terrorist suspects, dangerous criminals, missing persons, or gun threats? Tell us about each of them. State the difference between an international arrest warrant and a color notice. What are the only non-national government bodies that have been requested by Interpol to receive red notices?

Exercise 4

Provide a regulatory framework that contains a general rule regarding the content and form of a request for international legal assistance must correspond. List the required elements of this request. Form it.

Discussion for Unit 5

The National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine is mainly engaged in the fight against crimes in the field of foreign economic activity, the fuel and energy complex, especially in relation to operations with highly liquid products of the industrial and agro-industrial complex, credit and financial and banking systems, as well as interregional crimes committed with the use of firearms weapons and explosives, illegal drug trafficking, illegal migration, crimes related to vehicle theft.

On July 25, 2014, according to the Russian authorities, although the Interpol Constitution prohibits interference or activities of a political or military nature, Dmytro Yarosh was placed on the international list of those wanted by Interpol. Interpol also refused to submit to the international wanted list the ex-president of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich, who is suspected of organizing the beating of protesters during the Euromaidan. In the end, Yanukovich was declared internationally wanted on January 12, 2015. However, it was already removed from it on July 16, 2015.

Interpol is often abused by Russia and other former Soviet republics such as Azerbaijan, Belarus and Kazakhstan, according to the Open Dialogue Foundation. The following 44 politically motivated cases are listed in the Foundation's reports. Of these, 18 cases were from the law enforcement agencies of Russia, 10 from Kazakhstan, and 5 from Belarus.

State your reasoned positions on preventing the politicization of the use of international search engines and separating it from real crimes and the criminals who committed them. Who is responsible for providing evidence and verifying it?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The mandatory legal documents of international Crimean law.
2. List the optional regulatory documents of international Crimean law.
3. The main normative acts of international Crimean law.
4. List the UN Treaty Bodies on monitoring.
5. The UN Human Rights Council: functions of body.

Topic 6. International Criminal Courts: status and jurisdiction

Plan

1. The Nuremberg and Tokyo military tribunals, their jurisdiction, judicial system, proceedings, and legal assessment of their activities.
2. International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR): features of formation, jurisdiction, judicial system, proceedings, the significance of the most famous cases

Exercise 1

Analyze the judgments of the Nuremberg Tribunal? Were there 1) executed by court decision 2) persons who committed suicide before or after the court verdict or died in other circumstances 3) persons against whom charges were brought and they remained alive 4) no charges were

brought according to one from core crimes? If so, how many were there?

Exercise 2

Did the Tokyo Tribunal divide all the charges into certain groups? If so, which ones? How many people were charged and found guilty at the Tokyo Tribunal?

Exercise 3

As of now, how many by the International Tribunal for Rwanda 1) trials have been completed 2) the accused accused have been convicted 3) the trials are ongoing 4) the persons have been acquitted?

Exercise 4

Answer the questions about the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

- 1) when the first sentence was pronounced
- 2) how many trials were held?
- 3) did citizens of Ukraine take part in it? were Ukrainians
- 4) how many persons did the Tribunal indict?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The Nuremberg Military Tribunal, their jurisdiction, the judiciary, the judicial process and the legal evaluation of their activities.
2. The Tokyo Military Tribunal held. Describe its jurisdiction, judiciary, judiciary and legal evaluation of their activities.

3. The features of the formation, jurisdiction, judicial system, proceedings, International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

4. The features of the formation, jurisdiction, judicial system, proceedings, International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda (ICTR).

Topic 7 International Criminal Court: status and jurisdiction

Plan

1. Bodies of the Court and the Assembly of the participating states: functions, requirements for candidacies.

2. Bodies providing assistance to victims.

3. The Presidency and Judicial Divisions of the International Criminal Court. Мотив кримінального правопорушення та його види.

Exercise 1

Analyze the cases of the International Criminal Court. Answer the following questions: 1) how long does a case take on average (if possible, find the longest and fastest one) 2) how often are the accused acquitted 3) how different is the term requested by the prosecutor from the punishment imposed in the verdict. Give examples.

Exercise 2

Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui. Head of the Front of Nationalists and Integrations (FNI), for the time of appointment. Arrest Warrant: July 6, 2007 - Unsealed February 7, 2008. Was charged with three crimes against humanity and seven war crimes allegedly committed on 24 February 2003 during an attack on the village of Bogoro in the DRC's Ituri district. In which of these crimes was he acquitted/convicted? Analyze the case documents and answer why this happened.

Exercise 3

Analyze the case and episodes of the prosecution of Bosco Ntaganda. Former Deputy Chief of Staff and Operations Commander of the Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo (FPLC). Explain the concept of "guilty beyond a reasonable doubt".

Exercise 4

Analyze the case of Dominic Ongwen in terms of victim reparations. How was the evidence base collected and work with the victims conducted? What legal procedures were used? How long did it take for the victim to be unschooled for the first time?

Discussion for Unit 7

The International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community:

genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

The Court is participating in a global fight to end impunity, and through international criminal justice, the Court aims to hold those responsible accountable for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again.

The Court cannot reach these goals alone. As a court of last resort, it seeks to complement, not replace, national Courts. Governed by an international treaty called the Rome Statute, the ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court.

How do you think the international criminal court copes with the task assigned to it? That you improve in it?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The status and jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.
2. List the Bodies of the Court and the Assemblies of the participating states.
3. The Presidium and judicial divisions of the International Criminal Court.

Topic 8. Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court regarding the situation in Ukraine

Plan

- 1 Jurisdiction in the general situation

2 Information for victims

3. The ICC Investigates the Situation in Ukraine:
Jurisdiction and Potential Implications

Exercise 1

Answer the questions:

- 1) how many recorded crimes of the Russian Federation against Ukraine?
- 2) how is the evidence base collected?
- 3) qualify the articles according to the core crimes of the Rome Statute.

Exercise 2

Answer the questions: What procedural difficulties does Ukraine face in the process of prosecuting the Russian Federation for committed international criminal crimes? Offer options for a possible way out of this legal situation.

Exercise 3

Vasyl Pelesh passed the Revolution of Dignity, and in the summer of 2014, at the age of 19, he went to the front as part of the "Aidar" battalion. There he was ambushed and captured. When the Russian militants saw a trident on his hand, they cut off the limb and took him to the hospital. Provide the classification of this act from the point of view of international criminal law.

Exercise 4

On April 8, 2022, Natalia, Yana and Yaroslav

Stepanenko were at Kramatorsk station. Together with other local residents, they waited for the evacuation train, but the Russian missile arrived earlier. As a result, 50 people died and 98 people were injured. Stepanenko's family was lucky - they survived. However, they lost their limbs. Natalya, the mother, lost one leg, and her 11-year-old daughter Yana lost both. Provide the classification of this act from the point of view of international criminal law.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court regarding the situation in Ukraine.
2. Status and protection of victims international crimes.
3. Jurisdiction and potential consequences of the ICC investigating the situation in Ukraine.
4. Prospects for expanding the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court

Topic 9 The crime of aggression and war crimes: signs, contextual elements

Plan

1. The crime of aggression, the problems of defining the concept and the legal mechanism of combating it.
2. Jurisdiction of the ICC regarding the crime of aggression.
3. War crimes: legal foundations in international humanitarian law, contextual elements, classification.

4. Russians war crimes in Ukraine.

Exercise 1

Is the 1962 Indo-China war, which resulted in 1,383 battle deaths and 3,968 POWs and lasted for a month, a crime of aggression? Justify the answer.

Exercise 2

Analyze the crime against aggression in the context of Russian actions against Ukraine? Analyze the practice of the International Criminal Court regarding crimes of aggression. Has Russia and/or its officials been prosecuted for previous international criminal offenses in Syria, Georgia, and Moldova?

Exercise 3

Qualify attacks on critical infrastructure? are they legitimate targets or fall under the hallmarks of terrorism? Distinguish between the concepts of international criminal offenses and terrorism. Describe the impact of Russian missiles on residential buildings.

Exercise 4

In 1939, the Soviet Union attacked Finland, which led to a peace treaty on unfavorable terms in 1940. In 1941, Finland attacked the Soviet Union, returning the ceded territories and occupying parts of the Soviet Union that had never been part of Finland. In 1944, the war turned against Finland, which signed an armistice on even less favorable terms. The Allied Control Commission in Finland insisted

on trials for aggression during the second war, as the armistice required Finland's cooperation in the trial of those accused of war crimes. The law establishing the tribunal established criminal liability for those who "substantially contributed to Finland's participation in the war... or obstructed the establishment of peace" between 1941 and 1944. Analyze this case, whether there are signs of a crime of aggression. Justify your answer.

Discussion for Unit 9

The definition under Article 8 bis does not allow for a clear distinction between acts of aggression and CoA. Therefore, the scope of this article is limited to the interpretation of "manifest violation of the Charter of the United Nations ("UN Charter")" in the context of the two wars. According to Article 8-bis, only those acts of aggression that are a clear violation of the UN Charter constitute CoA. To determine whether such a manifest violation exists, the three components of nature, severity, and extent must be examined: Character, Gravity and Scale. Analyze Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in this context. What is the difficulty of bringing the aggressor to justice? In your opinion, what needs to be improved in the prosecution mechanism for crimes against aggression.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Crime of aggression and war crimes: signs, contextual elements.
2. The crime of aggression, the problem of defining the concept and the legal mechanism for combating it.
3. War Crimes. The legal bases in international humanitarian law, contextual elements, classification.

Topic 10. The crime of genocide and crimes against humanity: signs, contextual element

Plan

1. Genocide: historical overview, legal regulation, contextual elements.
2. Holodomor in Ukraine as genocide.
3. Crimes against humanity: contextual elements, legal regulation, types.

Exercise 1

As you know, on July 1, Ukraine submitted a Memorandum to the UN International Court of Justice with evidence of Russia's violation of the Genocide Convention.

On March 16, the UN International Court of Justice in The Hague obliged Russia to stop military operations in Ukraine that began on February 24, 2022. Analyze the next actions of the opponent. Describe the next steps in this legal process.

Exercise 2

Analyze the Trial of the organizers of the Holodomor in Ukraine. Answer the following questions: 1) how much time has passed since the actual commission of the crime 2) have the accused been punished 3) what are the legal consequences of this court's decision for national and international jurisprudence.

Exercise 3

Analyze the case of Irmgard Furchner at the Itzeho trial. Answer the questions: 1) how much time has passed since the actual commission of the crime 2) based on which principles of international criminal law this decision became possible 3) have the accused been punished 4) what legal consequences does the decision of this court have for national and international jurisprudence.

Exercise 4

The Russian Empire committed genocide against the Circassians through mass murder, ethnic cleansing, and the expulsion of about 1,500,000 Muslim Circassians from their homeland of Circassia following the Russo-Circassian War. It is believed that up to 97% of the entire Circassian population became victims. Classify this crime according to international criminal law. Clarify the difference between genocide and a crime against humanity.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The features, the contextual element of genocide.

2. The Holodomor in Ukraine as a genocide. Reveal its legal status.
3. The main provisions of crimes against humanity.

Topic 11. Cooperation of states in fighting crime

Plan

1. Main directions and forms of international cooperation of states in the fight against crime.
2. Legal bases of cooperation in the fight against certain types of crimes.
3. Institute of extradition of criminals in international public law (extradition).
4. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

Exercise 1

What memorandums or conventions on international cooperation is Ukraine a signatory to? List them and analyze them. What kind of cooperation may be available for Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the near future (including within the framework of European integration)?

Exercise 2

Analyze the example of cooperation between Ukrainian and Dutch law enforcement agencies in the case of the downing of the Boeing MH17.

Exercise 3

Analyze the investigative actions of Interpol regarding Muammar Gaddafi and his closest entourage. On the basis of what Interpol issued an arrest warrant? What were the charges? How did Interpol interact with other countries in this case?

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. Main directions and forms of international cooperation of states in the fight against crime.
2. Basic principles of cooperation in the fight against certain types of crimes.
3. The institution of extradition of criminals in international public law (extradition).
4. The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).

Topic 12. Transnational criminal law

Plan

1. Concept, subject of regulation, sources and subjects of transnational criminal law.
2. Concept of transnational crimes, their types, difference from international crimes.
3. Distinguishing Transnational criminal law (TCL) from International and National Criminal Law

Exercise 1

A citizen of Morocco and India stole a bicycle in Lisbon and sent it to Zurich, where it will be sold in a second-hand shop. Determine the type of said crime. Argue your own position.

Exercise 2

Analyze the criminal offense of human trafficking. In which case it is transnational. Give examples and case law. Indicate the international legal norms regarding countering this crime.

Exercise 3

Analyze a criminal offense such as drug trafficking. In which case it is transnational. Give examples and case law. Indicate the international legal norms regarding countering this crime.

Exercise 4

Analyze transnational corruption criminal offences. What law enforcement agencies in Ukraine are investigating them and how they cooperate with foreign colleagues regarding their investigation.

Topics for preparing presentations and essays

1. The concept, subject of regulation, sources and subjects of transnational criminal law.
2. The concept of transnational crimes, their types.
3. Differences between TCL and international and national criminal law.

LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Normative - legal acts

1. Constitution of Ukraine. Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 1996. No. 30. Art. 141.
2. On international treaties of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated June 29, 2004 No. 1906-VR
3. Declaration of struggle against illegal traffic drugs and abuse narcotic funds dated 14 December 1984 .
4. Declaration of protection all persons from torture and other cruel , inhuman or humiliating human dignity species treatment and punishment of December 9 , 1975 .
5. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters dated March 17, 1978.
6. Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition of Offenders of October 15, 1975
7. Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, which concerns the criminalization of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems of January 28, 2003.
8. Additional Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of September 7 , 1956 .
9. Additional Protocol to the Geneva conventions of 12 August 1949 concerning _ protection of victims of international armed conflicts of November 30 , 1993 .

10. Another supplementary protocol to the European Convention on the Vicarage of Law Defenders dated 17 February 1978.

11. United drug convention _ funds of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol to Amend the Uniform drug conventions _ means of 1961 .

12. European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of April 20, 1959.

13. European Convention on Extradition of Offenders of December 13, 1957.

14. The European Convention on Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Cases of May 15, 1972.

15. Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.

16. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Air courts dated December 16 , 1970 .

17. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against security civil Aviation , September 23 , 1971 .

18. Prohibition Convention _ military or any other hostile use funds impact on natural Wednesday , December 10 , 1976 .

19. Convention on Offenses and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963 .

20. Convention on Prevention and Punishment crimes against persons using _ international protection , including diplomatic agents dated December 14 , 1973 .

21. Prevention Convention _ crimes genocide and its punishment , December 9 , 1948 . 24. Convention on the Suppression crimes Apartheid and its Punishment of 30 November year .

22. Convention on Psychotropic Substances dated February 21 , 1971 .

23. Slavery Convention of September 25 , 1926 .

24. Convention on the High Seas of 29 April 1958 .

25. Convention on Laundering , Search , Seizure and Confiscation proceeds of crime activities and funding terrorism (Warsaw, May 16 , 2005) .

26. United Nations Convention on Combating against illegal traffic narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (Vienna, December 20 , 1988) .

27. The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of November 15, 2000. 32. Convention on Combating Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of March 10, 1988.

28. Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.

29. Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Population in Time of War of August 12, 1949.

30. Convention on Cybercrime of November 23, 2001.

31. Convention on Non-Application of the Statute of Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity of November 26, 1968.

32. Convention on the Improvement of the Fate of the Wounded and Sick in Active Armies of August 12, 1949.

33. Convention for the Amelioration of the Fate of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Armed Forces at Sea of August 12, 1949.

34. Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Installations of October 26, 1979.

35. Council of Europe Convention on Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings of May 16, 2005.

36. International Convention on Combating Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of April 13 , 2005 .

37. International convention against the taking of hostages of 17 December 1979.

38. Rome Statute of the International criminal judgment (Rome, July 17, 1998).

39. Charter of the International military tribunal for trial and punishment major military criminals European Axis countries of August 8, 1945.

40. Charter of the International tribunal for judicial persecution persons responsible for serious _ violations international humanitarian law committed in the territory former Yugoslavia since 1991.

41. Charter of the International Tribunal for Rwanda of 8 November 1994.

42. Charter of the Organization United Nations and the Charter of the International Court dated June 26, 1945.

Science literature

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2. The Oxford Handbook of International Criminal Law / Edited by Kevin Heller, Frederic Megret, Sarah Nouwen, Jens Ohlin, and Darryl Robinson. Oxford University Press, 2020. 918 p.
3. Commentary on the Law of the International Criminal Court / Edited by Mark Klamberg. Brussels: Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher. 2017. 819 p.
4. Stahn C. A Critical Introduction to International Criminal Law Oxford University Press, 2018. 464 p.
5. Boister, N. An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law: Edition 2. Oxford University Press. 2018. 512 p.
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7. European Treaty Series- No. 185 Convention on Cybercrime Budapest, 23.XI.2001.

Електронне навчальне видання

Методичні вказівки

до проведення практичних (семінарських),
індивідуальних занять та самостійної роботи
з дисципліни **«Сучасні проблеми міжнародного
кримінального права»**
для студентів спеціальності 081«Право»
освітнього ступеня «бакалавр»
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Видавець і виготовлювач
Сумський державний університет,
вул. Римського-Корсакова, 2, м. Суми, 40007
Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи ДК № 3062 від 17.12.2007.